A TREATISE

ON

HABERDASHERY, &c.

BY F. F. PERKINS.

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A

TREATISE

ON

HABERDASHERY

AND

HOSIERY,

INCLUDING THE

MANCHESTER, SCOTCH, SILK, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN DEPARTMENTS:

WITH

CONCISE METHODS OF CALCULATIONS, RATINGS, TABULAR REFERENCES,

AND

REMARKS ON THE GENERAL RETAIL TRADE;

ARRANGED

AS AN EXPEDITIOUS AND PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION FOR THE APPRENTICE, A GUIDE TO THE ASSISTANT, AND REFEREE FOR THE COUNTRY DRAPER.

BY E. E. PERKINS.

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PREFACE.

THE object the writer originally had in view was certainly very far from that of publishing; but circumstances drawing his remarks to their present length, and somewhat in the form they now assume, connected with the request of a few tradesmen, he has been induced to venture on an appeal to public judgment.

Unlike a work presented for general amusement or instruction, and of course open to a majority of unqualified judges, this is of the most exclusive character; it is not, however, expected by the writer that his labours are to be supported, nor does he fear that they can be rejected, by the merely fastidious; but he flatters himself they will be in demand in proportion to their capabilities in teaching many,

and to the every-day conviction of its general utility.

He desires to say to the junior part of his readers, that *three* months' application to the recommendation laid down in the Introduction, ought to constitute them efficient haberdashers; a circumstance certainly as desirable to themselves, as it must be advantageous to their employers.

In point of fact, so much favour, fee, and narrow-mindedness, had passed under the writer's notice, during fourteen years' active employment, that to place in a comparative state of independence the junior to the senior hands for instruction, was originally his principal aim.

INTRODUCTION.

A constantly well-assorted haberdashery counter will ever command a regular, steady custom, and will, in a greater degree than some few are willing to admit, cement a general family trade, and tend, more than any kind of goods, to increase it. *Experience, however, teaches this to be true ;* therefore, a thorough knowledge of all its parts is of the highest importance, and cannot be too often insisted on. A notion has for years been indulged in, that this department properly attaches itself to the junior hands, and that in a measure it is beneath the attention of the seniors ; nothing need be said more, than that the notion is grounded in error, and that its effects make it a subject much to be regretted.

There is every reason to attach much importance to a correct list of colours, to prevent omissions and double ordering. In looking through coloured stocks, (ribbons particularly,) the most ready way to prevent such, is to take the first color on the list, see in that color what width *usually*

kept is missing, or in too small a quantity, never omitting to refer to that, *in nine cases out of ten, useless thing, a reserve drawer*, for the same purpose, and proceed regularly through the list.

The same recommendation is peremptory with the whole of haberdashery; and, in general, if the entire stock were subject to the like method, a system would be engendered highly advantageous to all parties, particularly the employers. An ordinary stock may thus be run through effectually in four hours, and the list itself arranged, instead of occupying, as is usual, the fourth of as many days, prior to the employer's going to town.

To conclude this Introduction: the reader is reminded, that improved machinery, as well as caprice, are continually re-christening the same goods; therefore, as the usual names of most goods are presumed to have been tolerably well attended to, it will be only for him to charge his memory where such is called for, from the above, or any other cause, and to add it in his own writing.

N.B. Goods marked thus * in the margin, are obsolete in concerns of modern establishment.

A TREATISE,

&c.

STAY WHALE-BONE.

THIS article is bought by the lb., generally in bundles of 10 or 12 lbs. weight, and cut in lengths of half-a-yard or $\frac{5}{8}$, for the use of women's stays.

No.	Inches wide.	No.	Inches wide.	No.	Inches wide.
1	$\frac{1}{16}$	7	$\frac{7}{16}$	13	$1\frac{1}{4}$
2	$\frac{1}{8}$	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	$1\frac{1}{2}$
3	$\frac{3}{16}$	9	$\frac{5}{8}$	15	$1\frac{3}{4}$
4	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	16	2
5	$\frac{5}{16}$	11	$\frac{7}{8}$	17	$2\frac{1}{2}$
6	$\frac{3}{8}$	12	1	18	3

BUTTONS.

PEARL BUTTONS—are of four holes, or with shanks; their sizes are known by the numbers—0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Their qualities are decided by their whiteness and substance.

WIRE BUTTONS.—Their qualities are denominated common, super, best; and for sizes

are called—spangle, shirt, and waistcoat. This article is a small iron (formerly brass) ring, covered to its centre with fibres of thread or cotton. Bought by the G. gross.

Cambric Buttons—for distinction, are called, common, super, best, spangle (*or very small.*) May be had in black, white, and colours. This has quite as good a claim to the name "wire button" as the foregoing, the ring being made of the same material and size; but, from its being covered with cambric, it is called such. Bought by the G. gross.

Mould Buttons—used for striped cotton shirts; called, common, super, best. There is also a very fine quality button of this description, but called *sugar-loaf*, and is generally used as an ornament for dresses. They each resemble a sugar-loaf, but the latter is rather more conical. Bought by the G. gross.

TAPES.

Manchester, *alias* Incle, *alias* Beggar's Tape, is of a coarse whited-brown colour,

made of linen, is in pieces of nominal 18 and sometimes 24 yards each. Progressive widths are understood by the Nos. $3\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13. Bought by the dozen or gross.

N. B. Each paper contains two pieces, consequently six papers to the dozen.

HOLLAND TAPE—is made of linen, and in pieces of nominal 18 yards each. Bought by the dozen or gross, and for its progressive widths is known by the Nos. 13, 17, 19, 25, 27, 135, 139, 145, 151. The three first numbers have generally two dozens in each paper; the two next one dozen each, and the remaining four only half-a-dozen each.

SCOTCH TAPE—is made of cotton; also is made in imitation of the Holland; is of the same widths and numbers, is papered in the same quantities, and bought in the same way, but may be had in nine-yard lengths as well as eighteen.

DUTCH TAPE.—The difference between this and the Holland is simply that the latter is made coarse and thick, the former fine and

thin, and its numbers more numerous, being—11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, 35, 39, 43, 47, 53, 59, 65, 71, 81, 91, and 101. It is bought by the dozen, is made of linen, and the four first numbers have generally two dozens in each paper; the four following, one dozen; and the remaining nine, half-a-dozen each; each piece is of nominal nine yards. This article, as well as the following, is said to have 24 pieces to the dozen; indeed, it will be found that on the outside of each paper it is printed to that effect; but it has never been said why, nor has any reason been assigned for it; for, although there are certainly 24 pieces in each paper, generally up as high as No. 23, and by chance as high as 31, yet they are always invoiced as dozens, that is, as *two dozens*, and not as *one* dozen of 24 pieces.

Imperial Tape—is of cotton, and made to imitate the foregoing in every other particular.

Dutch Diaper Tape—made of linen, and sometimes called Heronbone tape. It very much resembles stay-binding, but is considerably finer; it has nine yards in each piece,

and the progressive widths are known by Nos. 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 82, 92, and 102. Is bought by the dozen.

IMPERIAL DIAPER TAPE—is of cotton, with the exception of which it resembles the foregoing in every particular.

BLACK TAPES—may be had either of linen or cotton, 18 or 9 yards length, and of the same numbers as the Holland or Scotch; is generally from 2*d.* to 4*d.* a dozen higher in either width of the same No. in white.

CARNATION, *alias* PINK, TAPES—may be had both in linen and cotton, have 18 or 9 yards in each piece, and for progressive widths called Nos. 16, 24, 32.

THREADS.

*SCOTCH OZ.—is in one-oz. hanks, consequently there are four to the quarter lb.; it is a soft and pretty thread, but not so much used as formerly; its progressive qualities are known by the Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,

14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60. It should be observed, the quantity of skeins contained in each hank or ounce, agrees with the number of quality.

Example.—No. 18, from its being coarse and heavy, has only 18 skeins to the oz., whereas 40, from its being fine, has the same number of skeins, *i. e.* 40 to the oz.; this being a standard, there is no occasion, in selling half or a quarter of an oz., to weigh it.

Scotch Threads—in lb. papers, for the purpose of sewing woollen cloths, coarse linens, &c. &c., is made in whited-brown, black, drab, sorted drabs, olives, and all colors, and its progressive qualities are known by the Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Generally bought by the dozen lbs.

Patent, *alias* Shrewsbury Thread—is in lb. papers, for the same purpose as the foregoing; may be had in the same colors; is bought in the same quantities, but its progressive qualities differ, being Nos. 9, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 30, 35. Marshall and Green are considered the best makers.

PATENT STITCHING, *alias* WHITE THREAD, *alias* LONG REEL, (otherwise in long skeins,) for the use of sewing of white goods where strength is required. It is in lb. papers; its progressive qualities are known as Nos. 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100. Bought by the dozen lbs.

*WIRE THREAD—is in half ounce hanks, four of which are in one paper; which four, making two ounces, it follows that eight of these separate papers make the lb.; its progressive qualities are Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50. This article is made quite stiff, from which it takes the name of *wire* thread. Till within these ten years it was in general demand, but now is scarcely used by any others than bonnet-makers. The best makers are considered to be Gordon, Dunstan, and Carlisle.

*LISLE THREAD—formerly was used for the working of very fine cambric, but now (it may be said) never asked for. It was originally made of hemp (at Lisle, in France, from whence it derives its name,) but is now made

of cotton. Its progressive numbers are from 30, advancing by decades to 180; the advancing numbers from the lattter are Nos. 200, 240, 250, 280, 300, 340, 350, 380, 400, 500. Is bought by the lb.

*Lace Thread—for the purpose of mending any kind of lace or bobbin-nett. It was formerly made of hemp, but is now made of cotton. It may be known from the Lisle thread by its being quite soft, the reverse of the former. Progressive qualities are Nos. 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 210, 220. These are all and each in hanks, differing in number of skeins according to their respective qualities; are in quarter lb. papers, and are bought by the lb.

*Gymp Thread—for working of flowers and other objects on muslin, netts, &c. &c., is in one ounce hanks, consequently four to the quarter lb.; it is of several ⧺ plys, advancing in single numbers from 2 to 12, and is for numbers known by Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40,

42, 44, 46, 48, 50. ‡ "ply" means the (many or few) small threads composing the whole, which, from this article being made quite soft and slack, is observable at first sight. This gymp thread is now in very little demand.

FLOURISHING COTTON, *alias* GLAZED COTTON—is used for the same purpose as the gymp thread; but differs from it by being a thread simple, that is, not composed of more than one ply; is an article highly calendered, but yet quite soft; it is in one ounce hanks, and of course four of such to the quarter lb. Is bought by the lb.; its progressive qualities are known as follows: $\frac{aa}{a}$, $\frac{AA}{A}$, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

N.B. May be had in blk. of the same numbers.

INDIA COTTON, *alias* MENDING COTTON, *alias* DARNING COTTON—is used for repairing cotton hose; is to be had in colors, as well as black and white; is composed of two threads, each quite soft, one of which is generally larger than the other; is always in quarter lb. papers; that which composes the

quarter lb. is sometimes in quite small skeins, the size of a skein of thread, whilst others (the major part) are divided into ounces, and each ounce is equally divided into four equal parts. Progressive qualities are Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40. Bought by the lb.

Trafalgar Cotton—is used for the working of muslins, netts, &c. &c., is papered and divided in the same manner as the foregoing, and is of the same numbers. It very much resembles the Indian, but the difference is that it is made of *three* threads, each equally fine, and it is twisted less hard.

Moravian Cotton—used now nearly always rather than any of those named before, for working objects on muslins, netts, cambrics, &c.; is on reels of wood, and supposed to have from 100 to 150 yards on each. Is bought by the dozen or gross, and is *not* understood by numbers, but by the quantity of plys, which are from 3, advancing in single numbers, to 14. It is quite soft.

Bonnet-Cotton, *alias* Welting Cotton,

alias STAY COTTON—is an article very similar to lamp cotton, is used for several parts of women's stays, muslin bonnets, &c. where steel, wood, or whalebone, would be too stubborn. It is bought in bundles of nominal 10lbs. weight, but seldom exceeds 8lbs. Progressive qualities are, common, super, best. In contradistinction to staybone, there has lately been introduced a very thin kind of whalebone, for caps, bonnets, &c. Its widths are determined by consecutive numbers from 1 to 6 inclusive, and in those to be had in white, black, and covered, *i. e.* the black is covered with thin linen. There is also a cane, used for the same purposes, and is for widths known as 1 to 4 each inclusive. The former is bought by the dozen stripes, the latter by the lb.

It may not be amiss to say here, that all goods sold by weight are of the lb. avoirdupoise, for as those things, such as wire and Scotch threads, which are put up in 2 oz. and 1 oz. papers, and scarcely ever by any tradesman marked but by the price per lb. the shortest method of calculation would be advisable; therefore divide the price per lb. by 8, the half of which is the price per oz.

KNITTING COTTON — used for knitting gloves, socks, braces, fringes, and other ornaments, is sometimes in ¼ lb. papers, (as the India,) but more frequently in bundles of nominal 10 lbs. each; when in the latter, its quality is known by the color of the thread with which the separate parts (usually ¼ lbs. each) are tied; such, for example, as buff-tie, blue-tie, pink-tie. When in ¼ lb. papers its progressive qualities are Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 40, 50, 60. The difference between this and the India is, that this is twisted quite hard.

COLOURED BALL COTTON—is in two dram and quarter ounce balls; is in quarter lb. parcels, consequently, four to the lb. If a person be about to sell a quarter lb. of the 2 drams which are loose, he need not weigh them, but count 32 balls to the quarter lb.; and, as a matter of course, 16 to the same weight of the quarter oz. balls. Progressive qualities are known by the Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

N. B. Each of these numbers may be had in three different qualities of material, viz. common, super, best.

WHITE BALL COTTON—is in 2 drams and quarter oz. balls; is in quarter lb. papers, same as the coloured, and have 32 and 16 balls to the quarter lb. Sometimes, however, there are 18 and frequently 20 balls to the quarter lb. in the latter, this is effected by their being wound on slacker; and, as they appear quite as large as those which have only sixteen to the quarter lb., it is an inducement for many tradesmen to give them the preference; as 3*d.* or 4*d.* per lb. extra profit is realized by them. There is, perhaps, a greater variety of manufactures, and consequently sorts of cotton, than of most other sorts of goods, but they all agree in their numbers for progressive qualities, viz. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 100, &c., some few makers a number or two higher.

N. B. By *progressive qualities*, in the sense here and before used, is to be understood the progressive *sizes* of the cotton in either sort; for, although each number above another it is in proportion finer, yet is made of the same quality material. The *cardinal qualities* are understood to be common, best, patent.

Consistency in the extreme must not be expected in the duties of the counter, if it were, a person may suppose this patent to be *better than the best;* which would be contrary to the rules of old Murray; but, in point of fact, it is better. It may be remembered then, from this precedent, that as many patents are of recent dates, those makers of goods which have preceded them, are allowed to hold their ranks for *distinction* only, and not for superiority.

Those ball-cottons known by numbers, having been named, it will now be necessary to say, there is a common and best quality known by letters: the distinctive letters for their qualities vary too much to allow any attempt at a scale, some beginning with A and going through the alphabet, others not reaching higher than S. But there is Naish's, wound in diamonds; its qualities are known by the letters O, A, B, up to 1. There is an imitation of this article at about two-thirds its price. In reference to cottons in general, it should be remarked, that they are not so simply, (that is, *not* made merely of one length of cotton,) but of two, three, or more fibres; which, for the purposes of sewing, are

twisted together, hard or less so, agreeably to the judgment of the makers. The quality of such is *not* decided by the fineness of the thread only, but by its being quite white; also, by its being free from that down with which the common quality is covered. The method by which this is effected is by its passing quickly through a flame of gas: and now speaking of *gas*, it may be remarked, many things are spoken of as gased. Remember, no linen goods of any kind can of necessity need such a process, as the act of gasing is to render the appearance of linen *on cotton* goods.

Reel Cotton—is intentionally of a very superior description; and so it certainly is, where and when it is really good; but there are many inferior goods of this kind. However, Chappee, Fletcher, and Taylor, have supported their pretensions. Chappee's numbers are from 1 to 500; it is called *six-cord* cotton, because it is made of *six plys, each of which, having been previously twisted, is no more a ply, but a cord;* all these being fine, in proportion to the number intended for the reel to bear, are then twisted together. In

the *ball cotton* it will be observed, that every number in advance is of a higher price; but in this article, every reel, coarse or fine is the same price; each measuring 300 yards, and is bought by the dozen or gross.

Taylor's are in the same numbers and lengths; he has them also in 200 and 100 yards long, prices in proportion: these latter are most times of different numbers and not so numerous as the foregoing, having no more than 12 sizes, viz. from 1 to 12. No. 1 agreeing in size with 20 in the longer lengths, and so on in proportion.

India Cotton on reels, may be had in colours, as well as white and black; also marking cotton and marking silks; all bought by the dozen or gross.

Marking Cottons—in small balls, are bought generally by *the bag*, varying in weight from one ounce to one pound; is ingrain, that is, it is dyed previous to its being twisted, and by the addition of a chemical process the colour is immoveable. The progressive qualities are known as Nos. 50, 60, 70, 80, 90,

100. The scarlet, or crimson, are each about 4*s.* per lb. higher than any other colour.

PINS.

Pound Pins—are either in one ounce, two ounces, or in lb. papers; and are to be had in various qualities; may be had in sorted sizes or not, but most frequently assorted from No. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inclusive.

S. W. The abbreviation for short whites, are also to be had as above, and with the following are bought by the dozen lbs.

Pins in papers of any kind (black excepted) are governed by one rule, viz., two packets, or bricks, each containing 12 single papers; every two of such single papers being bound together with a slip of paper; and these 12, thus bound together, are considered *a half dozen*. Now here (the very contrary of the imperial tape, as at page 4,) are 24 papers to the dozen, therefore recollect, one packet or brick of pins is but half a dozen; although there are in it 12 papers, for finding the price per single paper, (by which in the retail they are always sold,) it may, as an example, be

shown, by supposing the packets or bricks *two* in number, to make *one* dozen, and to cost 5*s*. The packets or bricks, as has been said, contain 24 papers, and are supposed to cost 5*s*., the half of which, one packet or brick, alias one dozen papers, costs 2*s*. 6*d*.; then consequently, each single paper costs $2\frac{1}{2}d$.

This is something of the method of calculating by the dozen, (as it is called,) and it has generally been found by far the quickest, independent of which, many who have been notorious for their adroitness in calculations have been guided principally by its dictates.

The rule is simply this: Whatever be the quantity, bring it into dozens by dividing it by 12, and as many *pence* as the price may be, say as many shillings per dozen; then multiply the *shillings* by the quantity (and parts, if any,) of the dozens.

Examples.

96 yards at $11\frac{1}{2}$. Say 12 times 8 are 96; well then, 8 doz. at 11s. 6d. Again, 75 yards at $8\frac{1}{4}$. Say 12's in 75 are 6 times, and 3 over; well then, three being a quarter of a dozen, allows you to say $6\frac{1}{4}$ dozen at 8s. 3d. Again, 69 yards at $10\frac{3}{4}$. Say 12's in 69 are 5 times,

and 9 over; nine being $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dozen, admits it to be $5\frac{3}{4}$ dozen at 10s. 9d. Again, 100 yards at $4\frac{5}{8}$. Say 12's in 100 are 8 times, and 4 over; four being $\frac{1}{3}$ of a dozen, you say, $8\frac{1}{3}$ dozen at 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$d. Should any quantity be of an odd number, such as 97 at $11\frac{1}{2}$, you may say 12's in 97 are eight times, and one over; well then, 8 dozen at 11s. 6d. makes £4 12 0, and one yard added makes it £4 12 $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Now, if it were 100 yards at 3d. 6d. 9d. or 11d. reverse the rule, and take the price for quantity, and put quantity as shillings for the price; viz. 100 yards at 3d. three is a quarter of a dozen; well then, 4's in 100. But when it may be 100 yards at 11d. say 100s. are £5 0 0. and deduct 8s. 4d.

Pins in papers are called Country, *alias* Common. Progressive sizes are

Lills, alias Lillikins.
S. W. do. Short Whites.
Nos. 12, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 5.
G. S. W. alias Gilt Short Whites.
G. M. alias Gilt Middlings.
G. C. alias Gilt Corkings.

Lace Pins.—A very long or slender pin,

used for pinning on the papers on lace, netts, &c. from which they derive the name. Progressive sizes are

Lo. Wts. *alias* Long Whites.

Lo. Lo. Wts. *alias* Long Long Whites.

These are also in mixed papers, same as the common pins.

Patent Pins.—The patent granted for this article was not only for its being made of superior wire, but in conjunction with the improved make of its head. Progressive sizes are

Lillikins; S. W. B. B. $3\frac{1}{4}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ F 4. S. C. M. C. B. C. D. C. T. C. and Blanket Pins, which last has several sizes, known as follows

R 4. F. H. Lo. F. H. Nos. 1 and 2.

Black Pins.—They differ from all others in their quantities, one brick being considered as a packet, and which contains only 10 papers. Progressive sizes are

S.W. alias Short Whites.

Middlings.

Corkings.

Blue Black Pins—are of the same sizes;

they are made of the same material as fish-hooks. These are not so liable to rust as the ordinary black wire.

White Pins with Black Heads—are for sizes in common with the foregoing patent pins.

White and Black Cotton Cords—are in bundles of about 10lbs. weight. Progressive sizes are, 0, 00, 000, 0000, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. They are also to be had in bundles of the same weight, but each bundle containing an assortment of sizes on the above scale. They are also to be had in pieces of one dozen yards each, for which they are generally a trifle higher in price.

Bobbins—are in papers containing each two dozens, consequently six papers to the gross, but they are bought by the dozen. The common, made of linen, are for progressive sizes, known as

Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15.

Scotch Bobbins—made of cotton, of the same numbers, and made to imitate the above.

PHILLIPS'S IMPERIAL, *alias* PHILLIPS'S BEST TWIST, *alias* DUTCH BOBBIN—made of linen; it has two dozens in each paper, consequently six such to the gross. Progressive sizes are Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125.

N. B. 105, 107, 109, 111, are round, and the following seven numbers are flat. The same disposition is observed in the following article, which is made to imitate this.

IMPERIAL TWIST, *alias* IMPERIAL BOBBIN—made of cotton, and in imitation of the foregoing article in every particular.

COMMON COTTON TWIST—used as bobbin, is in papers of one dozen each. Progressive sizes are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

WADDINGS—are in sheets, are made of cotton, and called common, best, bleached; for sizes are $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, and $\frac{6}{4}$; are bought by the gross.

N.B. The bleached are generally called French.

NEEDLES.

Needles are called Crown, alias Common; Chapple, Royal Improved, Best London, Best Chapple, Best Sorted Ditto, Glover's alias Blunt's, alias a short thick round-eyed needle, and blunt point, used by glovers, breeches makers, and tailors. Yarn, Looping, and Knitting Needles, Williams's, Davis's (now Horton's,) Sheppard's, G. Boulton's. All these are bought by the thousand, papered in forty separate parcels, each a quarter of a hundred; are for sizes known by the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14. Each paper contains, as is said above, 25 needles of either of these numbers; or have the same quantity assorted in the following manner; 3 to 7, that is to say the paper contains 5 of No. 3's, 5 of No. 4's, 5 of No. 5's, 5 of No. 6's, and 5 of No. 7's, which makes the quarter of a hundred. The different assortments, then, are 3's to 7, 4's to 8, 5's to 9, 6's to 10, 7's to 11, 8's to 12, each inclusive.

N. B. Lo. stands for Long; therefore, all papers marked so are to be understood to contain darning needles; if the abbreviation

be followed by other of the same, the sizes of the needles are to be considered large in proportion to the recurrence of the abbreviating Lo.

The difference between the cotton and worsted darners is, that the worsted darners are much stouter and longer, and the eye is also considerably longer.

To find the price per single paper, at a given price per thousand, divide it by 10, the fourth of which is what you require.

GREEN CANVASS, *alias* GREEN BOLTING—is used for window blinds, the covering of meat-safes, &c. Its widths are known as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ yard, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$.

The pieces are of uncertain length. Sometimes, and by some houses, (Morison's, and Leaf's,) they are sold in one or two dozen yards, and called pieces.

YELLOW CANVASS, *alias* YELLOW BOLTING—used by children at schools for samplers, is of the same width, and subject to the same uncertainty for length as the above. There is also a fine white bolting for the same purpose, about seven nails wide, but a degree of

uncertainty exists as to if they have any particular numbers, or if they vary in width. The writer has never seen but this one width, nor more than three qualities, viz. at 16d. 19d. and 21d. a yard.

Rug Canvass—is an article used for the working of fancy worsteds or yarn on, for the various ornamental squares, rounds, &c. which are put on tables, sideboards, &c. to prevent their being scratched, or otherwise damaged. It is also used as the base of hearth-rugs, and from which one may be disposed to say it derives its name. It may be had in widths, as follow; $\frac{1}{2}$ yard, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, and are known for numbers as, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Brown, as well as White Strainers, *alias* Cheese Cloths—are for widths as follow: $\frac{1}{2}$ yard, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$. The lengths are uncertain, sometimes in dozens. The white is a trifle higher in price than the brown.

Bed Lace, *alias* Bed Binding, *alias* Furniture Binding, or Lace—is made of cot-

ton; the progressive qualities of the white are Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

CHINTZ BINDING. — Progressive qualities are termed Common, Best.

These are also used for binding white dimity and printed furnitures; and the following for binding bed-ticks and mattresses, viz.

Blue Striped,	Common,	Best.
Do. Diamond, *alias* None-so-Pretty	do.	do.

Each of the above bindings are bought by the gross, one of which is contained in a paper, divided into two equal parts, or half grosses, (6 doz. each.)

FURNITURE FRINGES.—These are generally in three dozens, and for widths are known by the quantity of inches, viz.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Inches deep.
3 Ditto ditto.
$3\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto ditto.
4 Ditto ditto.

Is, for distinction, called Plain Head, Plain Head and Bullion, Plain Head and Bullion Knotted, Gymp Head and Plain Bullion, and Fancy, that is, Gymp Head and the Bullion is

more than usually worked: are bought by the dozen.

Ribbon Velvets—made of cotton, are for widths understood as follow: 1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 14d. 16d. 20d. 24d. 30d. 36d. and 40d. They may be had in black, white, and colored, and are made in imitation of the following.

Ribbon Velvets—made of silk, are for width as follow: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1d. $1\frac{1}{2}$d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 14d. 16d. 20d. 24d. 30d. 36d. May be had in white, black, and all colors, and, with the cotton, may be had (or rather are made) in 12 yard lengths.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Common Quality, *alias* Worsted Binding, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.

London Quality, *alias* Best Quality, of the same width.

Double London Quality—same as London quality, only wider.

Shoe Quality—same as the above, only

narrower, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and is of two qualities, viz. Common, Best.

The whole of the above may be had in white, black, and all colors, including ingrains; and, with the two following, (which, from these not being made in all colors, shall be named by themselves,) have four pieces to the nominal gross, each and all such pieces being reckoned to contain 36 yards, though they do not measure more than 24 yards.

Venetian Binding—is a fine make of worsted binding, made in narrow and broad widths; it is tighter woven than the foregoing bindings, and used as the binders of Venetian blinds, from which use it is said to derive its name.

Carpet Binding—is about a nail ($2\frac{1}{4}$ inches) wide, is very coarse, and made in greater quantities in green and brown than of any other color. There is also a very coarse binding of the same width as this, striped with different colors; it is made of thread and worsted.

Blue Cotton Tape.

BLUE AXMINSTER TAPE, *alias* BLUE AND WHITE STRIPED.

STAY TAPE—is an article used by tailors for edging of coats, &c. In each of these articles there are four pieces to the gross, though they do not contain more than 24 yards in each piece.

THREAD LINES are in White, Black, and all colors. Cotton, ditto, ditto. Worsted, ditto, ditto.

Each of these are in papers of a gross each, divided into two equal half grosses. The article is used for drawing up of curtains, blinds, &c.

STAY BINDINGS—are a kind of twilled tape, for the binding of stays, from which they have their name, and for their qualities and widths are known as follow: Narrow, Broad, Super, Double-Broad ditto. Some houses number them from 1 to 5, advancing with, and agreeing in quality to, the above.

These goods are to be had too in colors, but only of two qualities, viz. Common and Best. Each piece contains 24 yards, consequently, six to the gross.

Cotton Ferrets resemble tapes, but are much stouter; are to be had in black, and all colors. For qualities are called Common and Best.

Silk Ferrets, *alias* Italian Ferrets—are to be had also in Black, White, and colors; these, however, are only to be had in 4d. widths, whereas the cotton can be obtained (as is commonly the case) in 2d. as well as 4d. widths. Each piece of the silk contains nominally 36 yards, consequently, four pieces to the gross.

Thread Webs—are in white as well as brown, for their widths are known by the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. They have 36 yards to the piece, consequently, four to the gross.

Children's Swaiths—are made of linen or cotton, are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 nails wide, and for lengths are called $\frac{8}{4}$, $\frac{10}{4}$, $\frac{12}{4}$. Bought by the dozen.

Paste Boards—are in White, Blue, and Blue and White; what is meant by Blue and

White, is, that the previous two named are on each side the same; but this last is blue on one side, and white on the other; by some they are called party. For quality they are termed, 3 sheets, 4 sheets, 5 sheets. Are bought by the gross.

Card Boards—are only a superior board to the above, for their colours are called the same.

LACES.

Cotton Laces—called as follows, are of various qualities in each description, and bought by the gross; each dozen is tied by itself, and then bound together in one gross, viz.

Striped	Round	Flat	Oval
White,	do.	do.	do.
Black,	do.	do.	do.
Colored,	do.	do.	do.

The Baladine—being a superior lace, must be named separately. It is made in

imitation of the silk lace of the same name, and, when the silk was first imitated, it was in thread, but now of cotton. It is made in the Round, Flat, and Oval, and, in common with other cotton laces, is made in $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{7}{4}$, $\frac{8}{4}$, $\frac{10}{4}$, $\frac{12}{4}$, $\frac{14}{4}$.

Silk, or Real Baladine Laces—are about half an inch wide, and for lengths are as the above imitations; they very much resemble a braid, but are more neatly made, are more elastic, and consequently stronger than any other kind, (worsted excepted.) Are to be had, in White, Black, French White, and all colors.

The Common, or Ordinary Silk—are to be had in Black, White, and all colors, of any quality, and either Round, Flat, or Oval. For lengths are called, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{8}{4}$, $\frac{10}{4}$, $\frac{12}{4}$, $\frac{14}{4}$. Bought by the gross.

Worsted Laces—may be had in White and Black; Round, Flat, and Oval; are of various qualities, and for lengths are called, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{7}{4}$, $\frac{8}{4}$, $\frac{10}{4}$, and $\frac{12}{4}$. Bought by the gross.

WIRES.

Reel Wire, *alias* Bobbin Wire—is a wire on reels of wood, from which it derives its name. In this form it is also more handy to be used; it is to be had in White and Black. Its progressive sizes are Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. It is in $\frac{1}{4}$lb. reels, 12 of which make 3lbs., and this forms one paper; four of such make the dozen pounds, by which quantity, or the gross, it is bought.

Wire in Skeins—is to be had in white and black. Its progressive numbers are the same as the above for reels. It is in half pound bundles, 6 of which make 3lbs., and which forms one paper; four of these make the dozen pounds, by which it is bought.

Statute Galloons, *alias* Silk Ferrets, *alias* Flannel Bindings—are used for the binding of flannels; are made of silk and cotton. It has 36 yards in each piece, consequently, four to the gross, and for widths are called 2d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d.

For finding the price per yard, at any

given price per gross, divide the price per gross by 4, which gives the price per piece, and divide that by 3, which gives the price in shillings for one dozen, consequently, as many pence per yard. This is the old plan by the dozen, there being 36 yards in each piece.

Ribbon Wire—is an article used by bonnet-makers instead frequently of the common wire. It may be had in White, Black, and Coloured, either in silk or cotton. It is in single and double widths; the single is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, is a kind of very porous tape, at the extreme edges of which is inserted a small rib of wire, from which it derives its name, "Wire Ribbon."

The double is not quite half an inch wide, and, with the exception of its width, only differs from the single by having an additional wire in its centre.

They are each supposed to have 36 yards on each board or piece, consequently four such to the gross; but the pieces never measure more than 24 yards each. It is bought by the gross.

There is also an article called Wire Piping,

used for trimming of caps. It is *one* wire covered with silk, plain as well as figured. It is in all colours, and is, for the purposes to which it is applied, superior to the foregoing.

Scotch Gauze *alias* Catgut—used by dress-makers, &c., for stiffening dresses, and for the foundation of bonnets; it is either in 12 or 24 yard lengths. Progressive qualities are Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and is to be had in white and black.

Stiff Muslin *alias* Foundation Muslin—is used for the same purpose as the above; is to be had either in white or black, as well in 12 as 24 yard lengths. Progressive qualities are Stiff, Double Stiff, Best.

Gros Leno—a linen foundation for the same purposes as the foregoing; width $\frac{4}{4}$, length 20 yards.

There is also an imitation of this article, though called by the same name; its widths and lengths are more accommodating than the French, being from $\frac{1}{2}$ yard to $\frac{4}{4}$, and *in* 12 as well as 20 yards.

Raised Wood Moulds—are used for covering, and being an ornament to dresses, are known for size by the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Bought by the gross.

Bone Moulds—for progressive size are known by the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Four Holes, *alias* Brace Buttons, *alias* Dead Eyes, by Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Bought by the gross.

Hooks and Eyes	Common	Best
Black	ditto	ditto
White	ditto	ditto
Ditto	Plated	Best plated
Black	ditto	ditto
Yellow	ditto	ditto
Bronze	ditto	ditto

Bought by the gross.

White Yarn.
Black ditto.
All Colours ditto.
Ingrain ditto.

White Lamb'swool Yarn.
Black ditto.
All Colours ditto.
Ingrain ditto.
White 4-threaded Worsted.
Black ditto.
All Colours.
Ingrain ditto.

All these are used for fancy and rugwork, and bought and sold by the pound.

Carded Cotton — Ditto Wool. — Used instead of wadding, and for making mattresses and pillows for coffins.

Knitting Worsteds—are in ½lb. hanks generally, and composed of four or more skeins, and either of 3 or 4 threads. The usual colours are white, black, grey, speckled. The same colours are kept for repairing hose, in balls of ¼, ½, or 1oz. weight.

Remember, the more threads of worsted there are, and the slacker (in reason) the worsted is wound, the better it is considered; also, that it should be kept in a rather damp place, for, by its being kept quite dry, it will

decrease in weight as much in proportion as fleece wool will, after the second year's keep.

Buckrams—are $\frac{4}{4}$ wide, are made of cotton as well as linen; when of cotton they are generally in pieces of 28 yards, when of linen 25. They may be had in either sort, in white, black, and yellow; and it is presumed may be had of any colour.

SEWING SILKS (as they are called).

Japan Legee, *alias* Common Black.

Raven Grey, *alias* Best Black—in small fine skeins, and large coarse hanks.

Light Dyes, *alias* Coloured—of all colours, in fine small skeins.

Cloth Sewings—coarse large skeins for tailors' use.

China, *alias* Fine White.

Stay, is in white, grey, sky, and nankeen;

and is a coarse heavy silk, used for stitching of women's stays.

Twist, *alias* Mohair—in hanks and balls of all cloth colours, for tailors' use.

Floss Silk—in white, black, and all colours, is quite slack in its make, and is used for darning silk hose, &c.

Purse Twist—in all colours.

All bought by the lb.

RIBBONS.

The widths of ribbons, or it should have been written the widths given to ribbons, are by no means to be considered their respective prices, or even approximating; but it has been said the name originally given, and now maintained, *was* the original price of the now nominal widths.

This assertion has been admitted as plausible, by evidence of much respectability; but, by an authority from which no appeal can be necessary, the writer has the privilege to say, the width of ribbons was originally de-

termined by the thickness of so many penny-pieces; 2d. width was the thickness of two pennies, and 4d. the thickness of four, &c. The widths, as they now are, are as follows: ½d. 1d. 2d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 14d. 16d. 20d. 24d. 30d. 36d. and 40d.

The first five widths are always in whole pieces, whereas the ten remaining are most generally in half pieces (18 yards); but each bought at *per piece*, which measures 36 yards.

The price per yard, at a given price per piece, may be known by dividing the same by 3, there being 3 dozen, or 36 yards in the piece.

Ribbons, under their separate heads, may now be considered.

Plain Sarsnet—is a soft plain-edged silk ribbon.

Figured Sarsnet—is called a Ley.

Plain Sarsnet—with a very small edge, is called a Pearl Sarsnet.

Plain Sarsnet—with a larger edge, is called a Fan Sarsnet.

Lutestrings—called Lute, are nothing more than a much better make of sarsnet ribbon; in all widths under 6-penny they are called extra, not lute; they are seldom figured, and, when so, are most times embossed; therefore say, Plain Lutes, Fan Lutes, Pearl Lutes, Figured Lutes. For Fan and Pearl, refer to Sarsnets.

China Ribbons—are dead and common looking satins; they were formerly much used, but now only by shoemakers, for rosettes to boots and shoes. They should have been written, with the exception of the narrowest width, which is used for stringing beads, strings for books, &c. Are to be had in white, black, and all colours; they are too narrow to be kept on blocks, as other ribbons, so they are kept wound on flat boards.

Plain Satin.

Plain Satin—with a small edge, is called a Spire Satin.

Fan Satin—is that which has a broad edge.

Satin Ribbons—may with propriety be classed into four distinct kinds, viz. Common, Extra, 5 leish, 8 leish.

Before advancing further, it will be as well to introduce the terms Warp and Shute: the warp is those threads which go lengthwise; the shute those which cross it. The word *leish* is, it is believed, only applicable to silk goods, and only used when speaking of ribbons; it means the many, or few, very fine threads of silk composing the shute. The two first qualities of satin ribbons, viz. Common and Extra, are not by the retail tradesman known by any other term, though they may with propriety be called Best, agreeably to the richness of their leishes.

The 5 and 8 leish, (the latter of which is the richest goods made,) is called so, because our language admits but of three gradations of quality.

Fancy Ribbons—are widely different to leys. The ley is of white, black, or any colour; the figure in it appears to be worked in a loom, or by a needle. But, *fancy*, in the sense here meant, is a satin, sarsnet, or lutestring ribbon, of various colours, either

in stripes or *any* pattern, of various colours, which, from its variety, admits the term without having an exclusive one.

Love Ribbon—is a kind of gauze ribbon, intersected with satin stripes, in white, black, and all colours.

Gauze Ribbons describe themselves.

Petershams, *alias* Watered Ribbons, *alias* Pads, *alias* Watch Ribbons—are thick double ribbons, generally watered, either plain, figured, or striped. Their usual widths are 10d. 12d. 14d. 16d.; and, contrary to the rules of all other ribbons, may be had by the quarter piece (9 yards), as well as by the half or whole piece. Eighteen-pence extra is charged per piece for the watering of ribbons of any width.

Galloons—are of the two-penny width of ribbons; are to be had in white, black, colours of all kinds, and magpie. By magpie, you are to understand that one half of the galloon is white, and the other black.

Doubles—mean black double ribbons,

used for shoe-strings, glass ribbons, &c.; are sometimes watered, and for widths are called 4d. 6d. and 8d.

N. B. These, with the galloons, are always bought by the gross, that is, four pieces; and, for finding the price per yard, at a given sum per piece, reference may be made to the statute galloon.

COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS.

These may be considered of nine or ten kinds, viz. Prints, that is, pictured; Malabars, Britannias, Buffs and Lilacs, Shots, Sky Bandanas, Navy Blues, Red and Blacks, Monteiths, Fancy. For sizes, I would observe, *all handkerchiefs* are called by the parts of a yard they measure, namely

PRINTS—$\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{13}{16}$.

MALABARS—$\frac{9}{16}$, $\frac{10}{16}$, $\frac{11}{16}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{13}{16}$.

BRITANNIAS—$\frac{15}{16}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{5}{4}$.

BUFFS and LILACS—$\frac{15}{16}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$.

SPOTS—$\frac{15}{16}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{5}{4}$.

SKY BANDANAS—$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{15}{16}$, $\frac{9}{8}$.

NAVY BLUES—$\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, 34 and 36 inch.

RED and BLACK—irregular sizes.

MONTEITHS.

MONTEITHS (IMITATIONS)—each in $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{7}{4}$, $\frac{8}{4}$, $\frac{9}{4}$.

FANCY — includes every description varying from the above, and of which no scale for the retail can with safety be given; but, alike with the whole of handkerchiefs, are in pieces of irregular numbers, and bought by the dozen.

HOSIERY.

SOCKS.

Socks advance numerically, the size being in proportion to the number of small spaces left either in the foot of the sock, or directly

under the ribbed top. The qualities are termed Common, Super, Fine. The distinctive kinds are

Children's White Cotton.
Ditto ditto Worsted.
Ditto ditto Lambswool.
Ditto ditto Angola or Vigonia.
Ditto ditto Silk.

They are also to be had in all the variety of size and colour, black included, of the above materials.

Shoe-feet and ancle socks in

Girls'
Maids'
ΨS. Women's
Women's
ΨO. S. ditto

= Cotton, Worsted, Angola, Lambswool.
N. B.=ΨS. means Slender.
ΨO. S. means Out Size.

Half-hose, white, coloured, or black.

S. Men's
Men's
O. S. ditto

= Cotton, Worsted, Angola, Lambswool, Silk.

Girls' or maids' hose, for sizes, assimilate to the same scale as the socks, (the first article under this head,) viz. from 1 to 7, and from which springs *S. Women's;* therefore, as a scale—

Girls' or Maids' S. Women's Women's O. S. ditto } In white, coloured, or black. = Cotton, Worsted, Angola, Lambswool, Silk.

Boys' and youths' hose, for sizes, are governed by the same rule as the girls' or maids'; but, as girls' and women's hose are of the sizes necessary, there are no accredited sizes for boys in either white cotton, &c., or black worsted. Therefore

Boys' or Youths' } *Plain* and *Ribbed.* Coloured Cotton, do. Worsted, do. Angola, do. Lambswool, Yarn.

S. Men's Men's O. S. ditto } In white, coloured, or black. = *Ribbed* or *Plain.* Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Angola, Lambswool, Yarn. N. B. Fishermen's Hose.

GAUZE HOSE.

Girls' Women's Men's } = White Cotton, Worsted, Lambswool, Angola, only white.

NB. This article is remarkably thin, and for the purpose of wearing under *silk hose.*

Worsted	White and coloured.	Men's Frocks.
Yarn		Ditto S. Drawers,
Lambswool		Ditto L. Drawers.
Cotton		Women's Waistcoats.
Fleecy		Ditto Petticoats.

N.B. S. means short; L. long.

GLOVES.

Gloves need no remark, further than that all leather is superior in proportion to its elasticity, particularly kid.

PARASOLS.

Parasols may be called, for distinction, children's and women's, being each made of the same material. The children's, for sizes, are called from 2 feet to 3 feet; the women's, (including what is called the Umbrella Parasol,) from 3 feet 6 to 4 feet 3.

Umbrellas—for sizes, are from 24 inches to 33, and from 4 feet to 5 feet 6.

STAYS.

Stays are called Coloured and White Girls', Maids', Women's, and O. S. Women's; and, for a further distinction, by the name of the material of which they are made. The Girls' and Maids', for sizes, are from 17 inches to 21. The Women's, from 21 inches to 30, and the O. S. Women's, from 30 inches to 40.

There is at this moment a stay called *French Stay*, very much in demand, arising from a peculiar mode of cutting.

SHAWLS AND FURS

Are selected from among the many articles intentionally omitted, merely to say, they involve so much anomaly in themselves, as to prevent a definitive scale, or a description for the retail; and, although they certainly form a prominent feature in the passing stock of the season, yet they are but the butterflies of it.

BOBBIN NETTS

Are called $\frac{1}{2}$ yard, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, &c.

QUILLING NETTS

Are called by the parts or quantity of inches wide.

TATTINGS

Are small edging, about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch wide, and are made of cotton as well as thread.

GASSED LACE

Is made of cotton.

PILLOW EDGING LACE

Is of thread.

SILK NETT AND BLONDS

Are of silk.

SILK MERCERY.

CRAPES.

Crape is a kind of thin gauze crimped; is made of raw silk, and is gummed, to give it that stiffness it possesses. For widths it is known as

14 inch
16 do.
$\frac{4}{4}$ yard
$\frac{5}{4}$ do.
$\frac{6}{4}$ do.

The two first are used for hatbands at funerals, also for scarfs.

The third, for the general purpose of trimming women's dresses, &c.; and the two following for veils.

The 14 and 16 inch are neither in white nor colours; but the other three widths may be had in every colour, as well as white and black.

There is a patent article of this kind made, the crimping of which is so effected as to prevent its being deteriorated by rain, or

any other moisture, to which the ordinary is liable.

These goods are all bought by the packet, which, in the two narrowest widths, contain 4 pieces of 25 yards each; but a packet of the $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, and $\frac{6}{4}$, contains 4 pieces of $12\frac{1}{2}$ yards each.

For finding the price per yard of the $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, and $\frac{6}{4}$, at any given sum per *packet*, say, for as many *shillings* as it costs per *packet*, as many *pence*, and take its *fourth*, which gives it. This mode makes, on an average, about one penny a yard difference to its *real* cost.

Examples.

A packet of $\frac{4}{4}$ to cost 60s.; say 60d. are 5s., the fourth of which is 15d.—Proof: 50 yards at 15d.—62s. 6d., which is not quite $\frac{5}{8}$'s of a penny *per yard* more than it really costs.

Again: A piece to cost 76s.; say 76d. are 6s. 4d., the fourth of which is 19d.—Proof: 50 yards at 19d.—79s. 2d.; about $\frac{3}{4}$d. per yard higher than its real cost.

Again: Say 120s. per packet—120d. are 10s., the fourth of which is 2s. 6d.—Proof: 50 yards at 2s. 6d.—125s., or rather more than $1\frac{1}{8}$d. per yard above its actual cost.

Once more: At 150s.—150d. are 12s. 6d., its fourth is 3s. 1½d.—Proof: 50 yards at 3s. 1½d. — 156s. 3d., or just 1½d. per yard more.

From these premises it may be concluded therefore, that the price is come at, per yard, in the speediest manner; and that it is quite close enough for either buying or selling. It, however, should be granted, that by this method it appears as though the packet contains but 4 dozen, instead of 50 yards; and this circumstance accounts, of course, for the price produced being invariably a trifle higher than it should be; but dispatch being the aim, the plan may be presumed to be admissible.

Proof upon proof is preferable to no proof at all. Therefore, for the sake of perspicuity, take the first and last prices *per packet* before quoted, viz. 60s. and 150s. and illustrate.

The first of these is made to appear at 15d.
The second - - - 3s. 1½d.

Now, 15d. if multiplied by 50, must of consequence make a larger amount for the packet than if multiplied by 48. So also, by the same argument, the *price per yard* must of necessity be higher, if the value of

the packet be divided by 48 instead of 50; and although the plan adopted is for expedition, and the price, per packet, divided by 48 in the stead of 50, it should be considered imperative to account for the 2 yards. Perhaps, in this way, it will not be objected to.

(1st.)

Packed to cost 60s. } 60d. are 5s. 15d. its fourth.

Proof: If 1 yard : 15d. :: 50 yards.
50

12) 750

Deduct the price of 2 yds. at 15d. } 62 6
2 6

60s.

(2d.)

Packed to cost 150s. } 150d. are 12s. 6d. [its fourth. 3s. 1½d.

Proof: If 1 yard : 37½d. :: 50 yards.
50

12) 1875

Deduct the price of 2 yds. at 3s. 1½d. } 156 3
6 3

150s.

As it regards the two narrow widths, viz. 14 and 16 inch, they may be calculated in the same way as the foregoing $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$; only remembering to take the *eighths* instead of the *fourths* of the amount in pence, agreeing with the quantity of shillings the packet costs, as these narrows measure 100 yards, and not 50 yards.

With the above goods (inclusive), this department may be placed in twenty-one classifications, viz.

*Persians	Satins
Sarsnets	*Pealings
Gros de Naples	*Norwich Crapes
Lutestrings	Bombasins
*Tobines	*Common Gauzes
Florentines	Lisse do.
*Laventines	Crape Lisse do.
*Paris Cords	Gossamer
Serges	*Italian Nett
Crapes	Bandana Handkerchiefs.
Barcelona' Kerchiefs	

*A Persian—is a very thin silk, and plain, about half-a-yard wide; is used for the lining of bonnets, pelisses, hoods, and collars of

cloaks, caps, &c. It may be had in all colours, and in various lengths, from 12 to 50 yards.

A Sarsnet—is a thicker kind, is made twilled as well as plain, used for the same purpose as the above, and sometimes for dresses. Is made of all colours, and its lengths are uncertain.

Gros de Naples—literally "*thick or stout of Naples;*" and by which *we* understand it to be a silk of that description. The article we know in trade by this name is a plain stout silk; it is the *staple* of silks; but of which there are, of course, many qualities. In all colours; lengths various, to 100 yards.

Lutestring—is so similar to the above, that it is generally deemed a superlative quality to the above, with which it agrees in colours and lengths.

Armozeen—is a thick, plain, and jet black silk, seldom or never seen in any colour, nor yet in white, *only in jet black.* It is used for hatbands and scarfs at funerals, by those not

family mourners. Sometimes sold for making clergymen's gowns; lengths uncertain.

*Tobine—is a stout twilled silk, of any colour, used for dresses, though it very much resembles a Florentine.

Florentine—is made for waistcoats; may be had plain, striped, and figured; when plain, that is, *without stripes or figures*, it is twilled. The twill in this, as well as the Tobine, does not appear like the generality of such. The ordinary twill may be compared to an unlimited diagonal stripe; the one in question to an horizontal zigzag. There are two other kinds of goods called Florentines; one made of worsted, used for making common waistcoats, women's shoes, &c. &c., and another made of cotton, and resembles a jean; it is mostly striped, and is used for making trowsers.

*Laventine—is a stout and very rich faced twilled silk, quite soft; its face and back vary in shade; for instance, if the face be of blue black, the black will be a jet, and *vice versa*. We have never seen it in colours;

it is made for dresses, and its lengths are uncertain.

*Paris Cord — derives its name from Paris, where it was first vended; it is a thick rich silk, having small fine ribs running from selvage to selvage, about the fifteenth part of an inch from each other. There are many qualities among our manufacturers in imitation of this article, the best of which are made, like it, *of all silk*, and is expensive; but the major part of them have the *rib* raised on a fine cotton cord; and if one of the selvages be cut, the cord may be drawn out. It is of various lengths, and is used principally for making stocks.

Serge—is a stout twilled silk, and, though stout, the twill in it is curiously fine; it is usually sold for lining the skirts, cuffs, and padded parts of coats. Is to be had of any cloth colour, and of various lengths. There is a woollen article of the same name, and which is given under Flannels.

*Norwich Crapes.—What gave rise to

this article being called *a crape* one may be at a loss to account for; and certainly, *custom only* has obliged us *to tolerate* the term. This article is composed of worsted and silk, and sometimes cotton has been introduced to its fabric. The warp and shute generally vary in colour, and always in shade. The nominal width is $\frac{3}{4}$ yard, but it seldom exceeds $\frac{5}{8}$, oftener under than over; its length 60 yards. Is made in black, white, and all colours.

Bombasin is composed of the same materials as the foregoing; for widths, it is intended for $\frac{5}{8}$ yard, but seldom measures more than half-a-yard, oftener under than over. It is known from the Norwich Crape, first, from its being narrower; secondly, from its being twilled: for lengths it is the same as the Norwich Crape, viz. sixty yards. For finding the price per yard, at any given sum per piece, divide the price per piece by *five*, which gives the price in shillings for one dozen, consequently, as many pence per yard.

*Common Gauze.—Gauze is too notorious to need describing more than in their sorts.

Therefore, common gauze is to be had plain, striped, figured. The figure may be formed with silk, or of magnesia; when it is formed with this well-known drug, the figure is traced on the gauze with a strong gum, and the magnesia laid on wet; when dry, it is perfectly firm. The length of this article varies from 24 to 26 yards; its width $\frac{4}{4}$.

Lisse Gauze—is a plain gauze of a superior quality, of the same widths as the above. Is to be had of all colours, and its lengths are from 14 to 20 yards.

Crape Lisse—as *we* call it, is derived from the French of *Crêpe de Lisse;* is similar to the above, with the addition of its being crimped or craped.

*Gossamer — is a rich gauze, nearly as open in its make as a common gauze; but at least four times as thick and strong. It is used for veils, and is in $\frac{4}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{4}$ widths; lengths, from 12 to 18 yards.

*Italian Netts—are about half-a-yard wide; are much more open than a common

gauze, though materially stronger; composed of silk and worsted, and is used for dresses. May be had in any colour; lengths uncertain.

Satins—are goods with but one face, comparatively stiff, used occasionally for dresses and cloaks, but more generally for trimmings; are half-a-yard wide. To be had in all colors, and in almost every length.

*Pealings—is an obsolete make, greatly inferior to the very lowest satin; was originally called *satin pealings*, with a claim to that name in the same ratio as a Persian has to be called a silk.

Barcelona 'Kerchiefs—may be classed into four parties, viz.

Black
Plain Colours
Fancy
Turban Checks.

Black being had more for utility than appearance, may perhaps be the reason for more attention having been paid to their sizes; by the number of inches they measure from fringe to fringe inclusive, are they

known, and the price regulated by the number of such to a certain standard of quality. The sizes are as follows, and supposed to be square :

Inches—26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{7}{4}$.

Plain Colours—are those of any colour having neither figure nor stripe.

Fancy—embraces the whole of those which *are* striped or figured in any shape, excepting the following :

Turban Checks — which are generally about 20 inches square, and have large checks. They were originally used for head-dresses exclusively, and from which they derived their name.

The term "Barcelona" is derived from Barcelona, in Spain, from whence the originals were imported.

Bandana Handkerchiefs — are, when in colours, those India goods now in common use ; they are in pieces containing seven.

Black Bandanas—are made in England, though a few are brought from India. For sizes, they are known as follows:

Inches 32, 34, 36, 38, 40,
and $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{7}{4}$.

English Coloured Goods—are made in imitation of India goods, and are called Bandanas.

MUSLINS.

Muslins, considered in their separate divisions, amount to twenty-three, viz.

Book,	Japan Book,
Lawn ditto,	Ditto Jaconot,
Jaconot,	Fancy Stripes,
Nainsook,	Cambrics,
Mull,	Black ditto,
Zacarilla,	Checked ditto,
Decca,	Striped ditto,
Leno,	Book Handkerchiefs,
Tambour Book,	Balasore ditto,
Ditto Leno,	Window Muslins,
Ditto Mull,	Ditto Lenos.
Ditto Jaconot,	

Book, *alias* Clear, *alias* Plain Clear Muslin—is made in three distinct kinds, viz. hard, soft, and lawn book. The hard is so called, from its being stiffened or dressed; the soft, from its being perfectly undressed; and, for a further distinction, it is called the

imitation of India. The lawn-book is made to imitate the French clear lawn; it is less clear than the *hard book*, and much stiffer; it is also called widows' lawn, mourning muslin, and is used for widows' caps, cuffs, collars, and frills.

There are many makers now of equal notoriety with the OLD STANDARD for the make of this particular article, but they all agree in their widths, viz. $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{0}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{11}{8}$, $\frac{6}{4}$.

The first three widths are very little in demand in any English retail trade, and it would be impolitic in a retail man to keep both the latter; but, as they so approximate in width, it can be ventured on to assert that seven out of ten buy the $\frac{11}{8}$, and usually realize the profit on the $\frac{6}{4}$.

It must be remembered that the marked width of muslins must not guide a person in asserting their real admeasurement, for a $\frac{4}{4}$ will barely measure $\frac{7}{8}$, a $\frac{0}{8}$ scarcely $\frac{4}{4}$, a $\frac{5}{4}$ about $1\frac{1}{16}$, an $\frac{11}{8}$ just $1\frac{1}{4}$, a $\frac{6}{4}$ generally $1\frac{3}{8}$ of a yard, but each more usually under than over.

An extensive intercourse with general goods only will afford that satisfaction a frank enquiring mind seeks for; for while it may be

admitted, in some measure, that the censure of some people is just, arising from the miscalling by a draper of his goods, he must be exonerated from its being grounded in actual fact. In the list of ribbons, it has been said that their nominal widths were by no means to be considered their actual or present admeasurement, but that the present *distinctions* were their original widths. The same is the fact with muslins and most other goods: the scale of sizes and widths are the same as ever; but from year to year such competition between manufacturers has existed, aided by other circumstances besides that of the times, that the goods have been almost imperceptibly clipped, piece by piece, till they are as they now stand. Who, therefore, in the *retail*, can possibly help that? If a draper were not to call his goods the same as the wholesale houses, how, in the name of common sense, is he to order them?

Jaconot—is a soft muslin, and is the thickest kind of soft muslins made; its widths are the same as the books, but is made in 20-yard lengths, as well as 12 to the piece. They were originally made only in 20 yards,

and the 12-yard lengths are of recent introduction, (say 14 years;) they are generally of a lighter and prettier make than the former. Are used for neckcloths, dresses, &c.

Nainsook—is a thinner make of Jaconot; of the same widths as the foregoing, and made only in 12-yard lengths. Used for dresses.

Mull—is a thinner kind still, and curiously soft; is of the same widths as the above; used sometimes for dresses, but mostly for trimmings, &c. Is in pieces of 12-yard lengths. This, with the Jaconot and Nainsook, are by each *maker* known, for their qualities, either by numbers or an alphabetical distinction; but, as neither of these are in such demand or general consumption as the book-muslin, the retail man does not pay so much attention to their numbers or distinctions, or is he so prejudiced in favor of one make above another, as in the books; therefore, with all but the books, he orders at the prices he may want, and not by the numbers the muslins bear. Another reason may be assigned: to books there is a regular list of

their numbers, with the prices attached, generally once a month, and sometimes oftener; but a similar method with any other muslins is rarely, if ever, within the reach of the retail man.

Zacarilla—is by far thinner even than the mull, and when used, is for the purpose of dresses. It is an article very little in demand in the country trade, and therefore not generally kept. The writer never saw but two widths, viz. $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$.

Decca—may be considered the *unique* of all muslins, and only by report is it known; there never having been but one piece in England, and which was brought from India as a present to the late Dowager Queen, shortly after the birth of George the Fourth. It was said that the postscript of the *Times* might have been read through ten of its folds. It is easy to conceive its being exquisitely fine, or it would not have been deemed worthy the acceptance of her Majesty; but as to so small a type being even discernible through ten of its folds, is certainly in

the 91st degree of *the writer's credibility;* and he has only to add, it has never been imitated by our manufacturers; but each of the others before named, and which follow this, *are* imitations of India goods.

Leno—is made of the same material as muslin, is much clearer than a book-muslin, and may with some propriety be called a cotton gauze. It may be had in the same widths as muslins, but is not now in much demand; it is in pieces of 10 yards.

Tambour Book, Do. Jaconot, Do. Leno, Do. Mull.—The writer has never seen either of these in any other width than $\frac{9}{8}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$; they are in pieces of 5-yard lengths. This kind of work (tambour,) resembles the needlework of the same name.

Japan Books, Do. Jaconot,—are often called loom books or jaconot; that is, they are worked in a loom, which produces a very indistinct figure, not sufficiently finished to prevent its ravelling out by washing. Are usu-

ally in $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{4}$ widths, and each piece contains 10 yards.

Lenos Mulls—are seldom, if ever, seen japanned.

Fancy Stripes—are only of mull or jaconots; are used for dresses, but now not much in demand. The stripes generally run warpwise, and are of various widths, from the eighth of an inch to two inches, and the pieces contain 10 yards.

Cambric Muslins — are called cambric demies, from their being made in 24-yard lengths, but sent out in 12's; their widths are the same as the books, &c. This article is in some places called long cloth, but it is improper. There is a figured cambric also, generally of a very small pattern, used for infants' bonnets, long morning gowns, or frocks; that is, the cambric is highly calendered on one side, and sometimes on both; it is used for the lining of common hats, making of children's bonnets, &c. Cambrics may also be had in twills, coloured as well as white.

Black Cambrics—may also be had in plain and twills; are of the same widths as the white, but are made and sent out in 24-yard lengths.

Hair-Cord Stripes—are those cambrics which have very small stripes, or cords, running warpwise. Their widths are the same as the before-mentioned, and are in 12-yard pieces.

Hair-Cord and Fancy Checks — are those cambrics which are checked, and are of various qualities of the same patterns, which patterns are understood thus:

Hair-Cord	Checks.
Duetto	do.
Trio	do.
Quartetto	do.
Fancy	do.

Hair-cord checks are those whose checks are formed by small single stripes or cords, varying from the sixteenth of an inch *space* to half an inch.

Duetto—those whose checks are formed by two such cords or stripes, varying from

the eighth of an inch *space* to three quarters of an inch.

TRIO—those whose checks are formed by three such stripes or cords, varying in *space* from one-quarter of an inch to an inch.

QUARTETTO—those whose checks are produced by four such cords or stripes, and are of various *spaces*.

FANCY—are those whose patterns do not come under any given order, whose spaces are irregular, and the width of the stripes indefinite. Each and all of these are of the usual widths and lengths of cambrics in general.

BOOK, *alias* CLEAR MUSLIN 'KERCHIEFS—are squares of book-muslins bordered, used by women for their necks; are for sizes called $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{5}{4}$; are for qualities, known by numbers, same as book-muslins, and have 12 'kerchiefs in each piece.

BALASORE, *alias* JACONOT 'KERCHIEFS—are made for the same purpose as the fore-

going, and of the same sizes, but in very little demand.

Muslin Trimmings—are called flouncings, insertions, and scollops, veined, or not veined : *vein* is applied to the little open-work on each side of the *insertion*, or at the top only of a scollop, so called. These goods are in pieces of from 24 to 36 yards.

As a list of Childbed Linen is attached, it will be only necessary to say, by way of remembrance :

Children's Frock Bodies,
Do. Short Frocks,
Do. Long Robes,
Do. Scotch and French Cambric Caps,
Do. Lace Caps.
Cap Crowns, Collars, Habit-shirts, Canzous, &c. in nett and muslin, either tamboured, or sewed work.

Feathers and Flowers — viz. English and French; cap, wreath, and bonnet.

CALICOS,

For distinction, may be called

Super,	Shirting, *alias* American Cloth,
Wigan,	Patent Twist,
Duck,	Power-Loom Shirtings,
Double Warp,	Long Cloths,
Steam Loom,	Fents,
Double Warp do.	Striped Cottons,
Sheetings,	

Coloured or Dyed Calico.

Their respective widths are known as $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{7}{4}$, $\frac{8}{4}$; also by the inches they measure wide, viz. 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42. This, however, is only applied to stout goods, and most generally kept to the shirtings. Super signifies fine: in the $\frac{7}{8}$ the piece is 28 yards; in $\frac{9}{8}$ it measures 24 yards.

WIGAN—signifies stout, and is generally applied to the pieces regularly made in 28 yards.

DUCK—is simply a better made stout calico,

whose width is called by the number of inches, *vide* p. 74, and its length indefinite, generally between 40 and 60 yards.

Double Warp — signifies an increased substance.

Steam and Power-Loom—is merely the mechanical medium by which the goods are manufactured.

Shirting—is a more than ordinary even-made article, intended to imitate Irish linens. It is, as all other goods are, of the same material, to be had dressed or undressed; lengths indefinite.

Patent Twist—is the same kind of article; and receiving its peculiar name from the warp and shute being twisted more regularly and round than the foregoing.

Fents—are pieces of calico from half-a-yard to two yards long, sewed together, in either $\frac{7}{8}$ or $\frac{9}{8}$ widths; lengths indefinite. Bought by the dozen.

Sheeting Calico — is the stout article used as a substitute for linen. No width is properly called so under 36 inches.

Coloured Calico — is generally in $\frac{7}{8}$ widths, and is used for boys' round frocks, petticoats, &c.

Striped Cottons.—This article, though made of various numbers, and consequently made by as many manufacturers, has been, like book-muslins, for many years, known by one particular standard; however, this, like many other ancient customs, has, with the exception of a few cases, been exploded by the hand of equality. Although the numbers for quality may not be relied on, the widths may; therefore, say $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{6}{4}$. Its lengths are indefinite, varying from 40 to 60 yards; the patterns are decided by the space in the parts of an inch; and when two broad *stripes* are intersected with a light one, the pattern is called broken.

PRINTS.

Prints are, for widths, called as follows :

$\frac{7}{8}$ Prints,
$\frac{9}{8}$ Do.
$\frac{7}{8}$ Do. Coloured Muslins,
$\frac{9}{8}$ Do. Do.

which, for distinction, may be called Plates, Bengal Stripes, Chintz, Fancy. Neither of these, perhaps, call for an explanation, except the Plates. Plate is a print having but one colour, *i. e.* the object printed is of but one colour; such, for example, as blue, pink, lilac, or drab.

Dimity—for lengths, vary very little from 60 yards; the widths are determined by inches. *Patterns undetermined*, excepting the hair-cord, and which is derived from the stripe, being of a narrow width, resembling a small cord or hair.

India Nankeens—it is presumed, need no

comment, save that they measure respectively 5, $6\frac{3}{4}$, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards each.

British Goods of the same name are made generally of uncertain lengths.

Jeans, Coloured,
Do. White,
Do. Satteen,
Velveteen,
Corduroys,
Pillow Fustians,
Barragon Do.
Beverteen Do.
White Counterpanes,
Coloured Do.
Do. Rugs,
White Marseilles Quilts,
Ticks,
Do. Union,
Checks,
Do. Union,
Huckaback,
Coloured Lining.

Any remark on these is deemed unnecessary, as they only require to be once seen to be remembered, in *most*, if not in *every* particular.

Scotch Cambric—is made of cotton, to imitate French; is in pieces $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards long.

Scotch Cambric Handkerchiefs—in dozens, to imitate French, are known by the consecutive numbers from 1 to 11. There *are* others, but they may be deemed irregular, though in pretty regular numbers up to 12 or 14. The most applicable name would be Fancy, for the numbers and names depend on the quality of work at the corners generally.

The word *union*, when applied to goods, means that they are composed of *cotton and linen*.

FLANNELS

Are called

Welsh,	Bath Coating,
Lancashire,	Swanskin,
Baize,	Lindsey,
Double Raised Do.	Serge,
Domett,	Raised Do.
Gauze Flannel,	Rogers' Patent Do.

The Welsh, *historically*, may be said to have been the first makers of flannels, and from whom their goods are so called. They are for widths known as $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$. It must not be supposed that every flannel *is Welsh* that has a *broad*, or *two broad selvages*, or from the color of the piece being of a bluish cast; this plan might have been justifiable some years ago, but not now; for the *Lancasterians*, the old rivals of the Welsh, make goods, and strictly adhere to the particulars above alluded to, and find a ready sale for them as Welsh, many purchasers not knowing otherwise; therefore, the principal

and almost unerring guide, till one is grown familiar with appearances, must be in connexion with the above two features, its smell, and of the nasal organs,

> "Not too thick,
> Nor cramm'd with rich cephalic."

It will be found of a very raw smell, similar to a piece of Southdown or Merino wool, and as a matter of course feeling of an oily nature; this arises from the oil contained in the wool not being extracted, by which it is rendered more beneficial to rheumatic and elderly subjects to wear next their skin. The lengths are uncertain, particularly if bought of a London house, from which almost any length may be had, not less than 10 yards; but, if bought of the Welshmen, who travel with the produce of their own looms, they are bought by the score yards (*of* 21 *to the score*.)

Rogers' Patent—is a Welsh flannel, for length quite uncertain; and it is, we believe, only made in four quarters. It is made particularly fine; in short, for a flannel, it is curiously so; but its superiority over

others, and for which its maker obtained the patent, is from its not being liable to shrink in washing: it is a comfortable flannel, but by no means an *economical* one.

Gauze Flannel—is a very thin porous article, and thereby called a gauze flannel; it is used for the same purpose as the foregoing, but only worn by those who cannot wear a closer texture.

Lancashire Flannel — the texture of which need not be explained; but, having before said the Lancasterians were originally the imitators of Welsh goods, it has only to be added, that they have a full claim to issue goods bearing their own signatures; for the manufacturing of which they have received, and highly merit, the good feelings of their own and most nations. The professed widths of their goods are $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$; but, from the causes already alluded to in page 39, have not less than 8 differing widths to bear the distinctions of these two originals.

Baize—is a coarse kind of flannel, distinguishable from others by having what is

called a *face and back;* that is, one side appears threadbare, and the other (the face) resembles a white sheet of wool; it has generally an unfinished blue, pink, or scarlet selvage, on each side. The widths of this article are nominally, as well as actually, the same as Lancashire flannels, so also are its lengths.

DOMETT — is a kind of flannel made of cotton and wool; *the warp cotton, the shute wool.* In consequence of this mixture, it is much thinner than a proper flannel; it is used chiefly by the poorer classes, also for shrouds, the lining of coffins, &c.; is of the same widths and lengths per piece as Lancashire flannels, viz. 46 yards.

For the more expeditious method of finding the price per yard, at a given sum per piece, the old plan is recommended.

Suppose a piece to cost 60s.; divide it by 4, the quotient will be 15, to which add 1, making thereby 16: well then, it may be said, the flannel was 16d. a yard. Proof: 46 yds. at 16d. = 61s. 4d.

Again: say a piece cost 40s.; well then, 4's in 40 = 10 times, adding 1 makes 11,

consequently, 11d. a yard. Proof: 46 yds. at 11d. = 42s. 2d.

Again: say a piece costs 80s.; well then, 4's in 80 = 20 times: adding 1 makes 21; well then, 21d. a yard. Proof: 46 yards at 21d. = 80s. 6d.

Once more: say a piece costs 88s.; well then, 4's in 88 = 22; adding 1 makes 23. Proof: 46 yds. at 23d. = 88s. 3d.

This mode is sufficiently exact for any thing, and the way it is done must be plainly seen. The piece is reckoned as 48 yards (4 dozens,) now dividing the price by that quantity instead of 46, of course reduces the price per yard a little. Therefore, after having divided the price per piece by 4, which is shillings for one dozen, and, consequently, as many pence per yard, *one penny* is added to the price per yard in the general way, as an equivalent for the two yards: and, as a further proof of its correctness, as well as for a reference, a list is carried out of the amount of each piece, from 3d. a yard, advancing one halfpenny per yard, to 2s. and from that *exclusive* to 3s. at an advance of one penny per yard.

d.		*s.*	*d.*	
3	*yd.*	11	6	*piece.*
3½	,,	13	5	,,
4	,,	15	4	,,
4½	,,	17	3	,,
5	,,	19	2	,,
5½	,,	21	1	,,
6	,,	23	0	,,
6½	,,	24	11	,,
7	,,	26	10	,,
7½	,,	28	9	,,
8	,,	30	8	,,
8½	,,	32	7	,,
9	,,	34	6	,,
9½	,,	36	5	,,
10	,,	38	4	,,
10½	,,	40	3	,,
11	,,	42	2	,,
11½	,,	44	1	,,
12	,,	46	0	,,
12½	,,	47	11	,,
13	,,	49	10	,,
13½	,,	51	9	,,
14	,,	53	8	,,
14½	,,	55	7	,,
15	,,	57	6	,,
15½	,,	59	5	,,
16	,,	61	4	,,
16½	,,	63	3	,,

d.		*s.*	*d.*	
17	*yd.*	65	2	*piece.*
17½	,,	67	1	,,
18	,,	69	0	,,
18½	,,	70	11	,,
19	,,	72	10	,,
19½	,,	74	9	,,
20	,,	76	8	,,
20½	,,	78	7	,,
21	,,	80	6	,,
21½	,,	82	5	,,
22	,,	84	4	,,
22½	,,	86	3	,,
23	,,	88	2	,,
23½	,,	90	1	,,
2*s.* 0*d.*	,,	92	0	,,
2 1	,,	95	10	,,
2 2	,,	99	8	,,
2 3	,,	103	6	,,
2 4	,,	107	4	,,
2 5	,,	111	2	,,
2 6	,,	115	0	,,
2 7	,,	118	10	,,
2 8	,,	122	8	,,
2 9	,,	126	6	,,
2 10	,,	130	4	,,
2 11	,,	134	2	,,
3 0	,,	138	0	,,

Double Raised Baize—is of the same kind as the baize before named, but never made in such low qualities, and receives the term *double*, from each of its sides being the same as the description given to the face of the single baize. This article measures 44 yards in the piece, and not 46, as flannels, but its widths are in common with them.

The same rule for finding the price per yard, at a given sum per piece, may be adopted for this, as well as the flannels, only remembering to add to the quotient 2 instead of 1, as in flannels. For proofs, a list is added, carried out in prices, advancing 1d. per yard, from 6d. to 3s.

d.			*s.*	*d.*	
6	*a yard,*	*is*	22	0	*per piece.*
7	,,		25	8	,,
8	,,		29	4	,,
9	,,		33	0	,,
10	,,		36	8	,,
11	,,		40	4	,,
12	,,		44	0	,,
13	,,		47	8	,,
14	,,		51	4	,,
15	,,		55	0	,,
16	,,		58	8	,,
17	,,		62	4	,,
18	,,		66	0	,,
19	,,		69	8	,,
20	,,		73	4	,,
21	,,		77	0	,,
22	,,		80	8	,,
23	,,		84	4	,,
2 0	,,		88	0	,,
2 1	,,		91	8	,,
2 2	,,		95	4	,,
2 3	,,		99	0	,,
2 4	,,		102	8	,,
2 5	,,		106	4	,,
2 6	,,		110	0	,,
2 7	,,		113	8	,,
2 8	,,		117	4	,,
2 9	,,		121	0	,,
2 10	,,		124	8	,,
2 11	,,		128	4	,,
3 0	,,		132	0	,,

Bath Coating (White)—is a thick kind of double raised baize, in $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{7}{4}$, $\frac{8}{4}$, widths, used for women's petticoats, and which is a winter article; it is also to be had in nearly all colors, and when so, it is for making cloaks; it is also knapped, that is, the face of it, instead of being smooth, presents little knobs; and when so, it is not called *Bath* coating, but *knapped* coating, and the one next before this in colored, *plain* coating. Their lengths are uncertain.

Swanskin, *alias* Ironing Cloth—is believed to be only made in $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{9}{8}$. It is a tight and closely-woven article, rather of a yellowish cast generally, and is used by the poorer classes as a substitute for under blanketing; by sailors, for drawers and underwaistcoats; by farmers' laborers, for the same purposes, and for stroggs, *alias* short gaiters; also for jackets; it is also used by laundresses for a cover to their tables, and therefore called an ironing cloth. Lengths are uncertain.

Linsey, or Linsey Woolsey.—This article is in white, blue, blue and white mixed, blue

and red mixed, and striped, of various colours. It is seldom seen in any other width than $\frac{4}{4}$, and is made of thread and wool; the thread is its warp, the wool its shute; the white is used for women's petticoats, the colored for aprons. The lengths are uncertain.

SERGE—is of three kinds, viz. Serge Simple, Ditto Raised, Ditto Stoved. Each of these may be had in colors as well as white.

SERGE, SIMPLE—is a twilled article, in widths $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$. The white is used for men's drawers, but principally, both in white and colors, by saddlers and coachmakers, in their respective trades; though a very considerable quantity is used for lining naval, military, and other cloaks: the blue is more particularly used by green-grocers and butchers, for aprons, &c.; the green for covering writing-tables, desks, &c. in public offices, and for portable desks, &c.

RAISED SERGE—is a superior quality, and is called raised, from one of its sides resembling the face of a baize, that is, woolly.

Stove Serges—are those of the two foregoing kinds, but which are made more white by being dried in, or by stoves, aided by a chemical bleaching power not usually applied to the general article.

All serges measuring 24 yards long, in order to find the price per single yard, take the half price of the piece ; the same being the price in shillings for one dozen, is the same number of pence for one yard.

BLANKETS

Describe themselves.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS

Are called

Broad Cloths,	supposed width	$\frac{7}{4}$.
Narrow Ditto,	ditto,	$\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{7}{8}$.
Kerseymere,	ditto	ditto.
Single Ditto,	ditto	ditto.
Double Milled,	ditto	ditto.
Pelisse Cloths,	ditto	$\frac{7}{4}$.
Habit,	ditto	ditto.

The lengths of all these are uncertain, and, when bought, the length is called an end.

Stuffs and Shalloons—are in 28 yard pieces.

Plaids—in the same; also of uncertain lengths.

Woollen Cords—widths $\frac{7}{8}$, lengths uncertain.

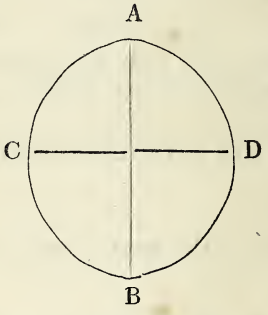
Hats.—All that need be said on them is, that in beaver and stuff hats the qualities are

decided, 1st, by the partial or total absence of white hairs in the knap; 2dly, by its lightness, and lastly by the interior finish.

Caps—in their sorts, are called

Boys, Cloth	Men's Travelling Caps.
Leather,	Cloth,
Fur,	Seal,
Oil-skin,	Fur,

The sizes of these, as well as the hats, are determined by squaring the oval, thus



The number of inches from A to B, and from C to D, are added together, the half of which is the size of the hat or cap.

IRISH LINENS.

The rating of Irish linens is far more easy than many suppose, and errors as frequently arise from complexed methods as from carelessness, or a total want of judgment on quality. Glasses are bad mediums, unless purchasers are in the habit of buying by the same, and which, I presume, is not often the case, if ever. A round of cloths had better be pronounced dear at once, if the advancing numbers be not perceptibly finer, than for a rating to be cramped.

A round rated as follows, is, with attention, sure not to fail. The round should be laid out from *left to right* as they are in rotation numbered by the wholesale house, as the middle piece or pieces of such numbers is the piece or pieces by which the round is bought, and, consequently, is the average of the round. The value per yard of the highest and lowest number should be added together, the half of which amount ought to be the exact value of the middle number, or

numbers: these are the preliminary steps. The round then should be turned, so that the side on which the wholesale numbers are should face the counter, to prevent the eye being guided by them, rather than the judgment convinced of the quality: each piece must be valued per yard, from left to right, and placed in advance of each other, as high as the average; then from the average to the highest number, in the same way. The proof of a rating being correct may be ascertained thus. Suppose a round of 13 at 18d. After the round is rated, you may consider the number of *pieces* as so many *yards* at the average price per yard; and if the price of *one yard of each of the round rated* be added together, and agrees with the amount of the number of *pieces considered as yards*, at the average price per yard, the round may be said to be correctly rated. It has here been supposed, for an argument, as a round of 13 pieces at 18d., and the following is the mechanical rating, say, 13 yards at 18d.=19s. 6d.; and rate them at 9d. 11d. 12d. 13d. 15d. 16d. 18d. 19d. 20d. 22d., 2s., 2s. 3d., 2s. 4d., which makes it —19s. 6d.

One may be warranted to say, the frequent bad stocks of these goods as often arise from rating the cloths to what they *appear worth* at the time, rather than the *actual cost:* it should be remembered, that the actual cost *(for safety)* is imperative, and that whatever profit they may be calculated to bear above the usual one, ought to be deemed a premium on good judgment. Supposed value is only individual opinion at the very most, therefore it is in some measure accounted, why, in eight stocks out of twelve in the country, a preponderance of high or low cloths (in a degree unsaleable) are so frequently found.

Lawns—like Irishes, are subject to that interloper called Union; but lawns, considered legitimately, are like Irishes *of linen;* they are for widths called $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, for lengths 13 yards, and subject to the same mode of purchase and rating as Irishes.

French Cambric—as imported, is $\frac{7}{8}$ wide, generally, and have $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards in each piece: it is necessary to remark here, that the Irish manufactures have for a very long period sent out an article which, in its low and

middling numbers, very much resembles, if not equals the French, but they are not so successful in the higher numbers. These goods, like the Irishes and lawns, are to be bought by the box, half, or quarter; and in rounds, or in single pieces.

French Cambric Handkerchiefs—are also imitated by the Irish, generally in dozens, are to be had with or without ornamented corners, and are then generally known by the consecutive numbers from 1 to 12.

French Cambric—is also to be had in fents; the word *fent* has been *defined under* the head of Cottons.

Sheetings—for width, are called $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{7}{4}$, $\frac{8}{4}$, $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{10}{4}$, $\frac{11}{4}$, $\frac{12}{4}$. Lengths various, and in distinction are known by the names,

Irish,	Barnsly,
Union,	Armagh,
Russia,	Forfar,
Imitation, do.	Hessian.
Lancashire,	

TABLE LINEN.

Damask Cloths — for sizes, are always marked by the wholesale houses in the right hand upper corner of each cloth.

Ditto Napkins—do. do. do.

Ditto do. in the piece, for widths, are from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{10}{4}$; lengths uncertain.

Diaper Cloths—for sizes (see Damask,)

Ditto Napkins, ,,

Ditto do., in the piece, for widths are from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{10}{4}$; lengths uncertain.

Huckabacks—for widths, are from $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{10}{4}$; lengths uncertain.

Towels and Towelings—are called by each of the above-named kinds of linen, and to which may be added, Russia, and its imitation.

Clouting Diapers—and do. do. Union, explain themselves.

Diapers—of various small patterns, are, in the piece, for widths $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, both by the round or box.

Ducks—measure 37 yards each piece, and for widths are called, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{5}{4}$.

Dowlas—for widths, are called by the number of inches they measure, such as 25-inch, &c.; lengths are indefinite. The difference between a Dowlas and what is called house-wife, home-bleached, &c. is, that its thread is more round, that is, more bleached; and, on the whole, though more white, is less dressed than the home-bleached.

Cork Linen—for widths, are $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{4}{4}$; used principally for glass cloths, &c.

TICKS

Are known for widths by the number of inches they measure from selvage to selvage.

Union Ticks—for widths and lengths, are the same. (Union has been defined at the end of Cotton Goods.)

Checks—for widths, are $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{7}{4}$.
Do. Union Do.
Lengths varying from 40 to 60 yards.

Dyed Linen—is a low Irish or duck, dyed, and usually of a black, slate, olive, or grey. Fine goods may also be had dyed. Union cloths are also dyed for lengths and widths. (See Irish and Ducks.)

Brown Holland—for widths, are $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, and $\frac{5}{4}$; for lengths, the same as Irish.

Rough Brown Holland—for widths and lengths, is the same, and differs only from the above by its not being glazed.

SELECIA.

This is an article made of linen, similar to a very fine brown Holland, but much more sleazy. It was originally used for general purposes, but now only for window roller-blinds. The narrowest widths commence about 16d. a yard. The widths increase on the following scale, and the prices, per yard, are in advance of each other, from 1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$d. or 2d. per inch.

28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 45, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 74, 78, 80, 90, Inches.

£ per cent.	are	s. d.	gained on	20s.	15s. s. d.	10s. s. d.	7s. 6d. s. d.	5s. s. d.	2s. 6d. s. d.	10d d.
		0 1½		...	0 1⅛	0 ⅝	0 0 9/16	0 0⅜	0 0 3/16	0 1/16
1¼	...	0 3	...	...	0 2¼	0 1½	0 1⅛	0 0⅝	0 0⅜	0⅛
2½	...	0 6	...	...	0 4½	0 3	0 2¼	0 1½	0 0⅝	0¼
3⅝	...	0 9	...	...	0 6⅝	0 4½	0 3⅜	0 2¼	0 1⅛	0⅜
5	...	0 12	...	...	0 9	0 6	0 4½	0 3	0 1½	0½
6¼	...	0 15	...	...	0 11¼	0 7½	0 5⅝	0 3¾	0 1⅞	0⅝
7½	...	0 18	...	...	0 13½	0 9	0 6¾	0 4½	0 2¼	0¾
8¾	...	0 21	...	...	0 15¾	0 10½	0 7⅞	0 5¼	0 2⅝	0⅞
10	...	2 0	...	...	0 18	0 12	0 9	0 6	0 3	1
11¼	...	2 3	...	...	0 20¼	0 13½	0 10½	0 6¾	0 3⅜	1⅛
12½	...	2 6	...	...	0 22½	0 15	0 11¼	0 7½	0 3¾	1¼
13¾	...	2 9	...	...	2 0¾	0 16½	0 12⅜	0 8¼	0 4⅛	1⅜
15	...	3 0	...	...	2 3	0 18	0 13½	0 9	0 4½	1½
16¼	...	3 3	...	...	2 5¼	0 19½	0 14⅝	0 9¾	0 4⅞	1⅝
17½	...	3 6	...	...	2 7½	0 21	0 15¾	0 10½	0 5¼	1¾
18¾	...	3 9	...	...	2 9¾	0 22½	0 16⅞	0 11¼	0 5⅝	1⅞
20	...	4 0	...	...	3 0	2 0	0 18	0 12	0 6	2
21¼	...	4 3	...	...	3 2½	2 1½	0 19⅛	0 12¾	0 6⅜	2⅛
22½	...	4 6	...	...	3 4½	2 3	0 20¼	0 13½	0 6¾	2¼
23¾	...	4 9	...	...	3 6¾	2 4½	0 21⅜	0 14¼	0 7⅛	2⅜
25	...	5 0	...	...	3 9	2 6	0 22½	0 15	0 7½	2½

27½ per cent.	are	s.	d.	gained on	20s.	15s. s.	15s. d.	10s. s.	10s. d.	7s. 6d. s.	7s. 6d. d.	5s. s.	5s. d.	2s. 6d. s.	2s. 6d. d.	10d. d.
		5	6	...	...	4	1½	2	9	2	0¾	0	16½	0	8¼	2¾
30	...	6	0	...	...	4	6	3	0	2	3	0	18	0	9	3
31¼	...	6	3	...	...	4	8¼	3	1½	2	4⅛	0	18¾	0	9⅜	3⅛
32½	...	6	6	...	...	4	10½	3	3	2	5¼	0	19½	0	9¾	3¼
33¾	...	6	9	...	...	5	0¾	3	4½	2	6⅜	0	20¼	0	10⅛	3⅜
35	...	7	0	...	...	5	3	3	6	2	7½	0	21	0	10½	3½
36¼	...	7	3	...	...	5	5¼	3	7½	2	8⅝	0	21¾	0	10⅞	3⅝
37½	...	7	6	...	...	5	7½	3	9	2	9¾	0	22½	0	11¼	3¾
38¾	...	7	9	...	...	5	9¾	3	10½	2	10⅞	0	23¼	0	11⅝	3⅞
40	...	8	0	...	...	6	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	12	4
41¼	...	8	3	...	...	6	2¼	4	1½	3	1⅛	2	0¾	0	12⅜	4⅛
42½	...	8	6	...	...	6	4⅛	4	3	3	2½	2	1½	0	12¾	4¼
43¾	...	8	9	...	...	6	6⅜	4	4½	3	3⅝	2	2¼	0	13⅛	4⅜
45	...	9	0	...	...	6	9	4	6	3	4½	2	3	0	13½	4½
47½	...	9	6	...	...	7	1½	4	9	3	6¾	2	4½	0	14¼	4¾
50	...	10	0	...	...	7	6	5	0	3	9	2	6	0	15	5
60	...	12	0	...	...	9	0	6	0	4	6	3	0	0	18	6
70	...	14	0	...	...	10	6	7	0	5	3	3	6	0	21	7
80	...	16	0	...	...	12	0	8	0	6	0	4	0	2	0	8
90	...	18	0	...	...	13	6	9	0	6	9	4	6	2	3	9
100	...	20	0	...	...	15	0	10	0	7	6	5	0	2	6	10

The preceding Tables are given as proof to any sums under 20s. which occasion or inclination may lead a person to work by the following Rule; and as a circuitous method is frequently taken for ascertaining *what per centage* a certain *profit* forms, the subjoined possibly may not be deemed objectionable:

Rule: Divide the original cost by the sum gained, then divide 100 by its quotient, the quotient of which is what is required.

Example: For that which has been sold for 3s., 2s. 6d. was given; well then, 6d. was gained on 30d.—6's in 30 are 5 times, 5's in 100 are 20; therefore 20 per cent.

Proof: Look in the top line for 2s. 6d., then descend perpendicularly till you arrive at 6, take then an horizontal direction to the margin, in which it will prove *to be* 20 per cent.

APPENDIX.

As it has become very general for the trade to add many fancy goods to the Mercery stock, a list of the usual additions is added by way of an appendix.

CHILD-BED LINEN.

Infant's Lawn Shirts.
Cambric ditto.
Scotch ditto.
Lawn Night-caps.
French Cambric ditto.
Scotch ditto.
French Cambric Dress Caps.
Cambric Slips.
Ditto Long Robes.
Short ditto.
Robe Gowns,
Muslin and Cloth Long Pelisses.
Ditto Short.
Worked Cambric Caps.
Ditto Frock Bodies.
Scotch and French Cambric Rounds.
Nett ditto ditto.

Jean and Satteen Frocks and Dresses.
Gingham and Merino ditto.
Colored and White Cambric ditto.
Nankeen Bonnets and Hats.
Colored and White Cambric ditto.
Silk, Satin, and Gros de Nap. ditto.
Tippets and Sleeves.
Spencers.
Blankets.
Swaiths.
Stays.
Worsted, Cotton, Cloth, and Silk Shoes.
Baskets, trimmed and untrimmed.
Stuck and Plain Pincushions.
Ladies' Night-caps.

READY MADE LINEN.

Ladies' Long Cloth Chemise.
Linen ditto.
Long Cloth Night-Gowns.
Ditto Slips.
Cambric Muslin Ditto.
Trowsers.
India Rubber, Kid, Silk, and Whalebone Spring Garters.

Gentlemen's Shirt Collars.
Ditto Fronts.
Striped Long Cloth and Linen Shirts.
Armozeen, Paris Cord, Satin, Velvet, Mohair, Hair Cord, Jean, and Muslin Stocks.
Muslin, Hair Cord, Gingham, and Town printed Berkeley Neckerchiefs.
Stiffeners.
Cotton, Silk, Doe, and India Rubber Braces.
Ditto ditto Garters.
Watch Guards.
Ditto Ribbons.
Riding Belts.
Brace Swivels.

MILLINERY.

Ladies' Bonnets.
Caps.
Turbans.
Blond Canzous.
Silk Cloaks.
Merino ditto.
Mourning Caps and Collars.

Ditto Muslin and Nett.
Ditto Frills ditto.
Ditto Capes ditto.
Lace Caps.
Nett ditto, trimmed, and untrimmed.
Widows' Caps.
Ladies' Muslin Turbans.
Gauze ditto.
Silk ditto.
Habit Shirts.
Lace and Muslin Aprons.
Silk ditto.
Ditto Tamboured and Braided Ditto.
Sewed Muslin and Nett ditto.
Canzous and Capes.
Flowers of all kinds.
French ditto.
Ditto Feathers.
Ditto Embroidery.
Melvinas, Victorias, Fichures, } Neck-ties.
Ladies' Robes.

Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Fringes; Gimps, used for trimming dresses, &c. in all colors, and in pieces of one dozen yards.

Ditto ditto Braids, for the same purposes, in nominal grosses, four pieces to the gross.

Silk Piping Wire, all colors.

Silk and Cotton Ties, Tassels, and Girdles, all colors.

Ditto Norman Laces, ditto.

English and Foreign Black, Colored, and White Chip.

Ditto Willows, ditto.

Reticules and Baskets.

Candle Ornaments.

Mohair Curls.

Invisible Wire for Lace and Nett Caps.

Ivory, Bone, Cedar, Silk, and Paper, Fans.

Silk, Tissue, and Kid Long and Short Purses.

Cedar Pencils.

Lucifer Boxes.

Imitation Cigars.

Cigar Cases, of Leather, Wood, and Hair.

Table Mats.

Ditto Covers.

D'Oyleys.

Plate Baskets.
Watch Cushions.
Hooks & Eyes, } Gilt, Pearl, Ivory, & Glass.
Buttons, }
Studs, }
Cloak Clasps, ditto ditto.
Boa Fasteners, ditto ditto.
Beads, in Gilt Steel, Pearl, Coral, and Glass.
Purse Slides, Gilt, Steel, Plated, and Pearl.
Ditto Tassels, ditto.
Ditto Rings and Bars, ditto.
Ditto Mounts.
Reticules.
Snaps and Bracelets.
Head Bands of Hair and Velvet.
Crosses; Jet, Berlin, Gilt.
Ditto, with Hearts.
Buckles; Gilt, Black Enamel, and Pearl.
Brooches, ditto, ditto, and Gold.
Pins, ditto, ditto.
Lockets; Gold, Gilt, and Pearl.
Neck-chains.
Watch-guards; Silver Gilt, Gold, & Bronze.
Seals; Gilt, Glass, and Gold.
Cabinets, ditto, ditto.
Watch Keys, ditto, ditto.
Rings, ditto, ditto.

Ear-rings.
Necklaces—Black, Coral, Pearl.
Thimbles—Silver, &c. &c.
Pencil Cases.
Pin Cases.
Steel-pens of all sorts.
Tooth-picks—Silver, &c.
Cigar-tubes, ditto.
Bodkins, ditto.
Tweezers, ditto, Steel, &c.
Scissors, ditto, ditto.
Eyeglasses—Gilt, Silver, and Gold.
Watch Hooks, ditto, ditto.
Mounted Corks.
Wine Labels—Plated, Silver, and Pearl.
Bronze Tapers.
Ditto Pastile Burners.
Ditto Chamber Lamps.
Ditto Thermometers.
Ditto and Bone Egg-boilers.
Ditto Phosphorus-boxes and Stand.
Card and Bronze Racks.
Watch Pockets.
Ditto Stands—of Paper, Leather, Bronze, and Wood.
Screen Paper.
Embossed Leather.

Card-cases, of Leather, Shell, or Wood.
Ink-boxes.
Paint ditto.
Cotton ditto.
Netting ditto.
Pin ditto.
Chinese ditto.
Basket ditto.
Toilet ditto.
Silk Winders.
Needle-cases.
Toilet Looking Glasses.
Bellows—Japan, Mahogany, and Bronze.
Screen Handles.
Cushions.
Cabinet Cups and Saucers.
Egg Cups.
Vases.
Scent Bottles.
Eau de Cologne.
Oils.
Soaps.
Pomade.
Backgammon Boards.
Rosewood, Mahogany, and Leather Dressing-cases.
Ditto ditto Inkstands.

Rosewood, Mahogany, and Leather Work Boxes.
Ditto ditto and Leather Writing Desks.
Draft Boards.
Embossed Birds, Flowers, and Animals, plain and coloured.
Oiled Cambric, Silk, and Cloths.
Ladies' Leather, Lasting, Spanish, Silk, and Kid Shoes.
Ditto figured, and Satin Slippers and Boots.
Ditto Clogs.
Moreen and Carpet Travelling Bags.
Portmanteaus.
Leather Hat-cases.
India Cane Mats.
Leghorns.
Musical Boxes.
Foreign Clocks, &c. &c.

A LIST OF COLOURS.

Sky Blue,	Pomona Green,
Waterloo do.	Emerald do.
Maize do.	Grass do.
Navy do.	Myrtle do.
Coburgh do.	Light Slate,
Marone,	Middle do.

Light Esterhazy,
Middle do.
Dark do.
French Grey,
Cloth do.
Yellow,
Amber,
Red
Light Brown,
Hair do.
Spanish do.
Devon do.
Chocolate,
Puce,
Amaranthus,
Violet,
Peach,
Lavender,
Purple,
Primrose,
Ponceau,
Ruby,
Dead White,
Blue do.
French do.
Pearl do.
Dark White
Olive,
Sage,
Plum,
Scarlet,
Crimson,
Orange,
Cinnamon,
Light Fawn,
Middle do.
Dark do.
Light Drab,
Middle do.
Dark do.
Bronze,
Straw,
Buff,
Rose,
Nankeen,
Pink,
Beetroot,
Lilac,
Pearl White,
Jet Black,
Blue do.

Fifteen Maxims, particularly addressed to Junior Apprentices.

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1. Personal cleanliness in no occupation is so essential as to a draper.

2. No person ought to be in dishabille after ten o'clock.

3. Avoid foppish habits as much as slovenly practices; the first is as repellant to a well-ordered female mind, as the last is disgusting to every one.

4. Flexibility of opinion and temper is highly necessary; never insist on the simplest fact to the simplest customer, for, during the time of serving, you are the most interested party, and the very humble servant.

5. It is an insult to the delicacy of any female, however humble her station, to

be attended on by a person in his shirt sleeves; warmth of weather is no excuse, as a light coat, without a waistcoat, buttoned as high as a waistcoat usually is, and with a waist-pocket for scissors, &c. may be substituted for that which is too heavy.

6. Jesting with a customer, though it may appear agreeable, is dangerous, inasmuch as you may hit harder than they may be inclined to forgive. You, consequently, forfeit a customer.

7. Never at the counter argue on religion, politics, or parish-business; nor appear eager to receive, or willing to propagate, a scandal.

8. A silly action wears the sneer of but a day, but if behind the counter you *say a silly thing*, it will attach ridicule to you as long as you are known.

9. Choice of words, in addressing different persons, is very requisite; it would be an insult to an honest market-woman

to be addressed with that deference usually paid to a respectable tradesman's wife, as much as the latter would be disgusted with that formality expected by a lady of rank. This deference, and this formality, you may deem very trifling things: so they are in fact; but, like all other ceremonies, they are the barriers of good-breeding and decency; keeping all at proper distances, as well as insuring that courtesy towards those various grades luxury has created among us.

10. When a customer becomes beyond the power of the person serving her to please, that hand ought to be relieved by another; the customer, after a short time, to be retaken by the former hand. This proceeding would be a great benefit to a temper easily provoked, and in most cases prevent what is vulgarly called a swap.

11. As Englishmen, we are, more than any others, the dupes of diffidence; a fact in few places so fully established as

at a mercer's counter, and in the crimsoned cheek of a youth approaching to wait on a lady, particularly if she be a stranger. The same embarrassment has been witnessed in the otherwise veteran of the counter. To counteract this weakness, *(for it may not be called a meanness of soul,)* the Author would be the last to substitute an indiscriminate assurance; but he recommends coolness and firm modesty, which cannot fail to produce legitimate confidence: this, it must be admitted, is not to be accomplished by one day's practice, nor solely by theory; nevertheless, it is too important a point to be given up under the most unpromising circumstances.

The effects of perseverance is an old proverb; it has, and will ever be, practically good: the same would result from the words *cannot, don't know how, and impossible,* being struck from the vocabulary of every youth. The least objectionable aid

they afford, is security to early diffidence, which ought to be rallied; but mostly, they form the scapegoat *for indolence, which deserves scouting*. In spite of all sophistry, it stands still firm, that to whatever excellency A. has arrived, B., by determined perseverance, may, at the very least, reach respectability in.

12. There is much policy in at times appearing deaf, as well as blind; but while this must be acknowledged to be passive prevarication, no one, perhaps, is prepared to banter with them on the score of infringed morality, nor is the Author disposed to advance one word more as their advocate; for, with industry, politeness, and an attention *to the eye* of the customer, what has been foolishly called a necessary lie is not called into requisition.

13. The respectability of any concern should never be compromised by that system most vulgarly called shaving; it

is dangerous in its simplest application, however adroit.

14. *Reading during the hours of business is very censurable.*

15. In order that a young man may know his own value, he should impose on himself to sell goods to a certain amount daily, *by sheer introduction.* Salaries, in general, would be far better, if they were merited in such a manner.

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